

# Bexar County Courthouse Monitoring/Restoration, San Antonio, Bexar County, Texas

by

Antonia L. Figueroa and Jason B. Perez



Principal Investigator  
Paul Shawn Marceaux

Texas Antiquities Permit No. 7065

*Prepared for:*  
Joeris General Contractors  
823 Arion Parkway  
San Antonio, Texas 78216



*Prepared by:*  
Center for Archaeological Research  
The University of Texas at San Antonio  
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Archaeological Report, No. 447

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**Abstract:**

In October 2014 and February 2015, the Center for Archaeological Research (CAR) of The University of Texas at San Antonio (UTSA) conducted archaeological monitoring of the construction associated with Main Street, next to the Bexar County Courthouse, Bexar County, Texas. The archaeological investigations and construction monitoring were conducted under Texas Antiquities Committee Permit No. 7065 with Dr. Paul Shawn Marceaux serving as the Principal Investigator and Antonia Figueroa as the Project Archaeologist.

The goal of archaeological monitoring was to identify any historical properties or features that might be present in the project area. To achieve this goal, a CAR staff member monitored construction crews while they excavated the old road and soil beneath it. In Section 1, the southern portion of Main Street, no features were uncovered, and CAR staff observed only a few artifacts. In Section 2, the northern portion, 14 features were documented, including one brick lined privy. These features were left intact and were incorporated into site 41BX1753, a State Antiquities Landmark (SAL), that was previously recorded by Post, Buckley, Schuh, and Jernigan, Inc. (Hanson 2009). CAR recommends further investigations if Main Street is disturbed in the future, as intact deposits are present. All collected artifacts and project associated documentation are permanently curated at the CAR facility.



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## **Acknowledgements:**

The completion of this project could not have occurred without the support of several individuals. The author would like to thank the field crew from the CAR: Leonard Kemp and Raymond Mauldin helped to excavate the foundations on a warm Sunday morning under the watchful eyes of the local Bexar County Sheriff's Department. Leonard Kemp completed the figures for the report and was responsible for the 3-D imagery of the foundation. Laura Carbajal downloaded the GPS data. Kelly Harris edited the report. A final thank you to Melissa Eiring for curating the artifacts.

Special thanks to Salvador Garcia, Jr. with Alamo Architects and Alexandria Trevino Assistant Project Manager with Joeris General Contractors. The excavation crew from D&D Contractors, Inc. were easy to work with and included: Damian Augustine, Evelio Ceden, T.J. Jackson, Chris Koerber, Gene Mireles, Jorge Rios, Mark Steiger, Esteban Villanueva, and Steve Villanueva. Thanks go to Kay Hindes with the City of San Antonio Office of Historic Preservation. Dr. Paul Shawn Marceaux served as the Principal Investigator and provided comments on the draft report.

## Chapter 1: Introduction

The Center for Archaeological Research (CAR) of The University of Texas at San Antonio (UTSA) was contracted by Joeris General Contractors to conduct archaeological monitoring of the construction on Main Street, next to the Bexar County Courthouse, San Antonio, Bexar County, Texas. Monitoring by CAR staff took place October 25-29, 2014, and February 5-10, 2015. This project is a continuation of the Gondeck demolition and restoration of the Bexar County Courthouse. Figure 1-1 shows the project area on the USGS San Antonio East 7.5-minute quadrangle map.

as part of an agreement between Bexar County and the City of San Antonio regarding streets. Kay Hinds, with the City of San Antonio Office of Historic Preservation, included a stipulation in the agreement that any street work would require an archeology permit from the state. This archaeological investigation was performed under THC Permit No. 7065, with Antonia L. Figueroa serving as the Project Archaeologist and Dr. Paul Shawn Marceaux serving as the Principal Investigator. The fieldwork was conducted by CAR staff member Jason B. Perez.

The Bexar County Courthouse is listed as a State Antiquities Landmark (SAL). SALs are designated by the Texas Historical Commission (THC) and receive legal protection under the Antiquities Code of Texas. Although it is associated with the Courthouse project, this work was officially initiated

### The Project Area and APE

The project area is located in downtown San Antonio, Bexar County, Texas (Figure 1-2). The Area of Potential Effect (APE) consists of the portion of Main Street that spans roughly 180 meters (m) from Main Plaza to Nueva Street

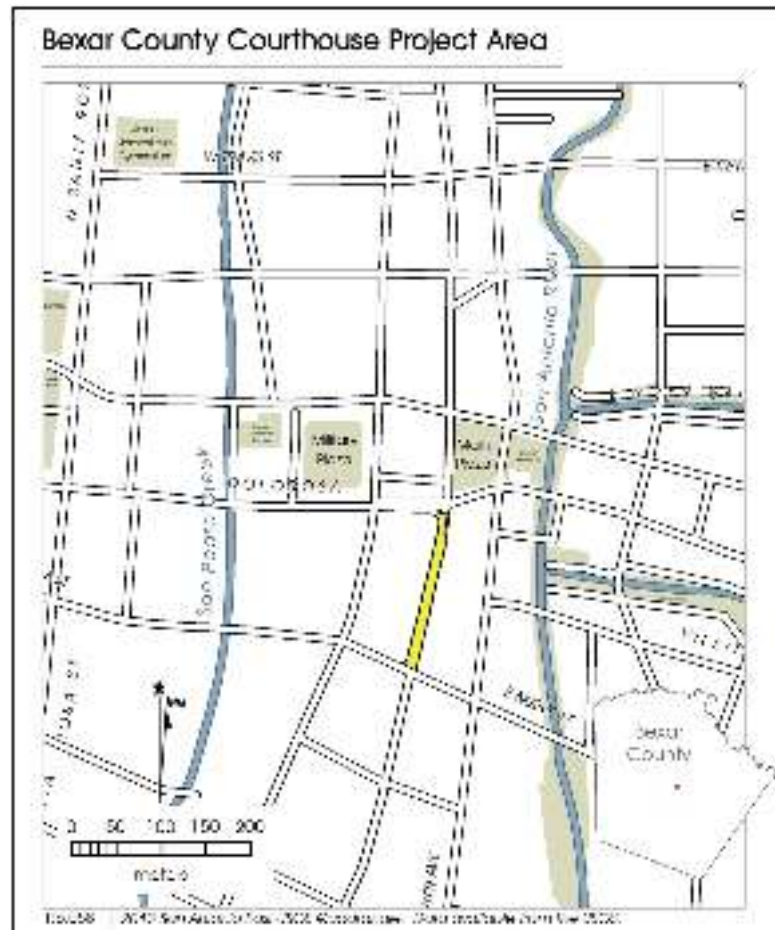


Figure 1-1. Project area (yellow) on USGS San Antonio East 7.5-minute quadrangle map.

immediately adjacent to the Bexar County Courthouse. Impacts included the removal of asphalt and the base of Main Street. The street was resurfaced with concrete designed to mimic the stones of Main Plaza. The newly resurfaced street will accommodate vehicular traffic associated with the Bexar

County Courthouse and Justice Center. The APE was divided into two sections. Section 1 began at West Nueva Street and extended north for 100 m along Main Street. The second section extended about 50 m in length, southward from Doloresa Street to the beginning of Section 1.

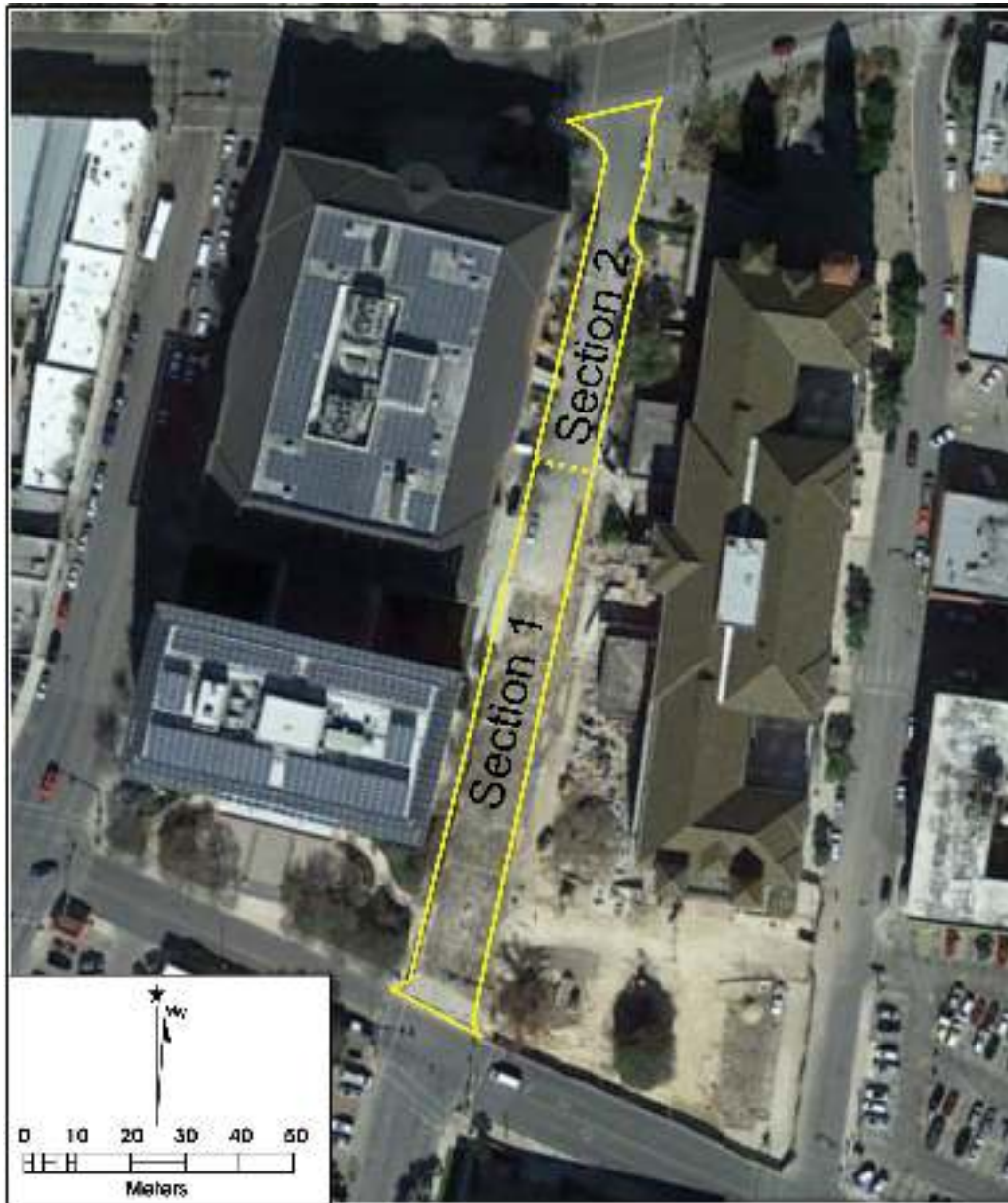


Figure 1-2. Sections 1 and 2 on the APE (outlined in yellow).

## Chapter 2: History of the Project Area and Previous Archaeological Investigations

This chapter begins with a short historical background for the Main Street corridor based on early accounts, deed history, and Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps. A detailed history of the block and property transactions can also be found in Hanson (2010). The second part of this chapter provides a brief summary of previously recorded sites in the area. Site 41BX1753 in the current project area was previously identified and tested by Post, Buckley, Schuh, and Jernigan, Inc. (PBS&J; Hanson 2009), and as explained in Chapter 5, the features found during the current project were incorporated into site 41BX1753. In 2008, 41BX1753 was designated as an SAL.

### Archival Research of the Project Area

In 1718, Don Martín de Alarcón, the governor of Coahuila and Texas, led an entrada of six dozen people, 548 horses, and additional livestock in Spain's earliest attempt to settle the area that would become San Antonio (Chipman 1992). Within days of his arrival, Mission San Antonio de Valero, San Antonio de Béxar Presidio, and the Villa de Béxar were established on the west bank of San Pedro Creek and adjacent to San Pedro Springs (Chipman 2010). By 1721, the structures were moved further south to their current locations between the San Antonio River and San Pedro Creek.

To develop settlement in the San Antonio area, King Philip V of Spain offered free passage to New Spain, free land, and the status of a noble (*hidalgo*) to Canary Islanders (Cox 1997:10). By March of 1731, a group of fifteen families arrived and settled in the area of the Military Plaza and Main Plaza (Handbook of Texas Online 2010).

Earliest depictions of Main Plaza indicate structures existed in Section 2 (northern portion) of the project area in the 1760s, but no structures were present in Section 1. For example, maps of San Antonio de Béxar drawn by Luis Antonio Menchaca (1764) and José de Urrutia (1767) both depict a structure in the northern portion of the project area (Figure 2-1). The project area was approximated on both maps due to the lack of scale on the original copies.

Sanborn maps of the project area dating to 1888 and 1896 indicate the St. Leonard's Hotel was in Section 2, and Section 1 was labeled as a private alley on both maps (Figure 2-2). According to a 1910 article in the *San Antonio Light*, the St. Leonard Hotel was "one of the leading hotels of the city and many prominent persons, including Mexican and American generals of the highest rank stopped at the hostelry" (*San Antonio Light* 1910). Features found during monitoring are thought to be from this period. Further discussion is presented in Chapter 4.

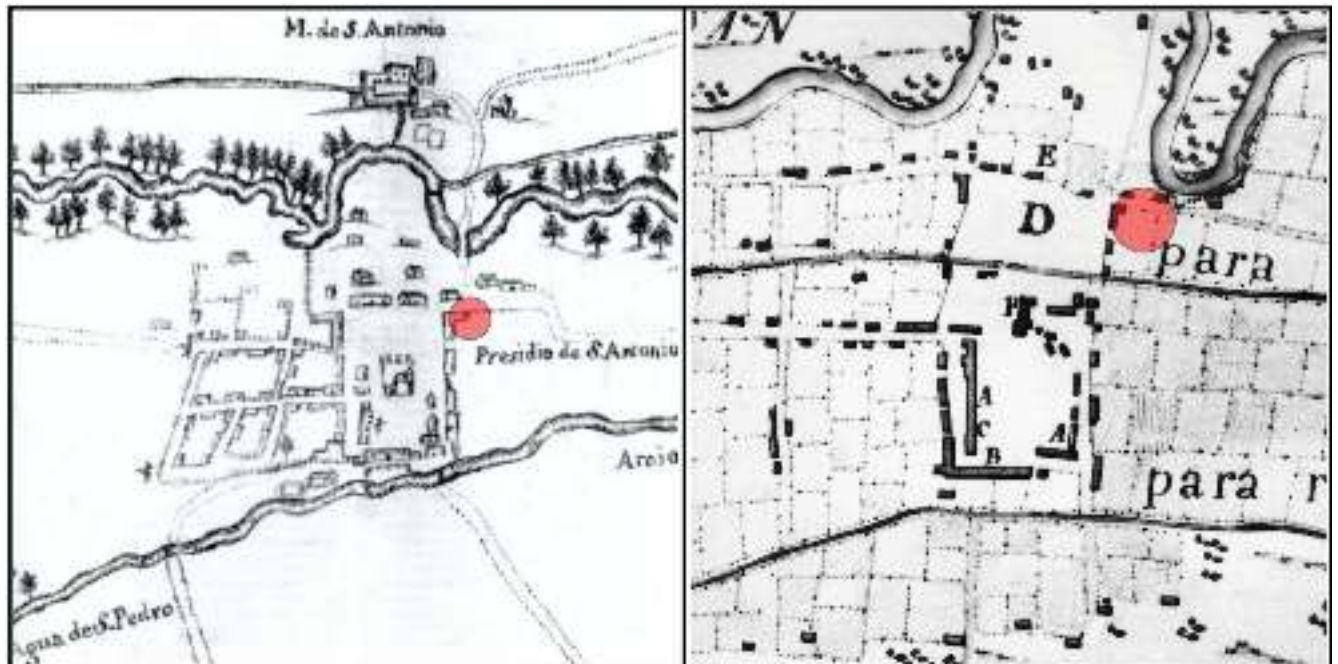


Figure 2-1. Early maps depicting the project area (left, Menchaca 1764 and right, Urrutia 1767; north is left hand of page).





Figure 2-2. Sanborn Insurance maps depicting the project area in 1888 (left) and 1896 (right).

According to the 1904 Sanborn map of the project area, the structure in Section 2 is a carriage house and Elliot's Flat (Figure 2-3). In December of 1924, George W. Burkitt, Jr. conveyed the tract to Bexar County for the purpose of continuing Main Street from the Main Plaza through the subject tract to Nueva Street (Bexar County Deed Records 802:50).

The portion of Main Street paved over the subject tract in the late 1920s remained intact until the spring of 2007 when Jerdon Construction conducted work on Main Plaza and archaeological site 41BX1753 was documented (Hanson 2010). The archaeological features found in association with the project appear to be related to St. Leonard's Hotel. Furthermore, the features were incorporated as part of the previously recorded site 41BX1753 (see Chapter 4).

### Previous Archaeology

There are several archaeological sites located in downtown San Antonio, Texas, including in the vicinity of the project area. As previously noted, the Bexar County Courthouse is listed as a SAL. To date, no archaeological sites have been recorded within the APE. For the purposes of this report, only those sites within 60 m or less of the APE will be reviewed. Archaeological sites that will be discussed in this section are 41BX7, 41BX334, 41BX335, 41BX336, 41BX337, 41BX647, 41BX1775, and 41BX1753. Major archaeological projects in the area consist of those associated with the Bexar

County Justice Center investigations (Figueroa 2011; Fox et al. 1989), the San Pedro *Acequia* (Cox 1986, 1995, 2005; Frkusa 1981), and San Fernando Cathedral investigations (Fox et al. 1977).

Archaeological investigations associated with San Fernando Cathedral (41BX7) occurred in the late 1970s (Fox et al. 1977). San Fernando Cathedral is located northeast of the APE. Archaeologists from the Office of the State Archaeologist conducted excavations associated with the installation of air conditioning ducts in the floor of the San Fernando Cathedral. Archaeological testing recovered a variety of artifacts, as well as animal bone, which appeared to date from the Spanish Colonial period through the early 1870s (Fox et al. 1977). Subsequent monitoring work at the cathedral also occurred in the early 2000s by CAR (Cox n.d.).

The area to the west of the APE was first investigated in 1978 by CAR (Fox et al. 1989), and during this time, three small residences (41BX334, 41BX335, and 41BX336) and the San Pedro *Acequia* (41BX337) were documented. Furthermore, sites 41BX334 and 41BX335 are listed as SALs. Site 41BX334 was the residence of Dr. Charles Campbell, author of the book *Bats, Mosquitoes and Dollars*, published in 1925. During the 1978 investigations, the kitchen wall was uncovered by a backhoe trench. Site 41BX335 consisted of architectural and artifacts dating from 1850 to 1900. Two structures comprised site 41BX336. One was made of adobe,

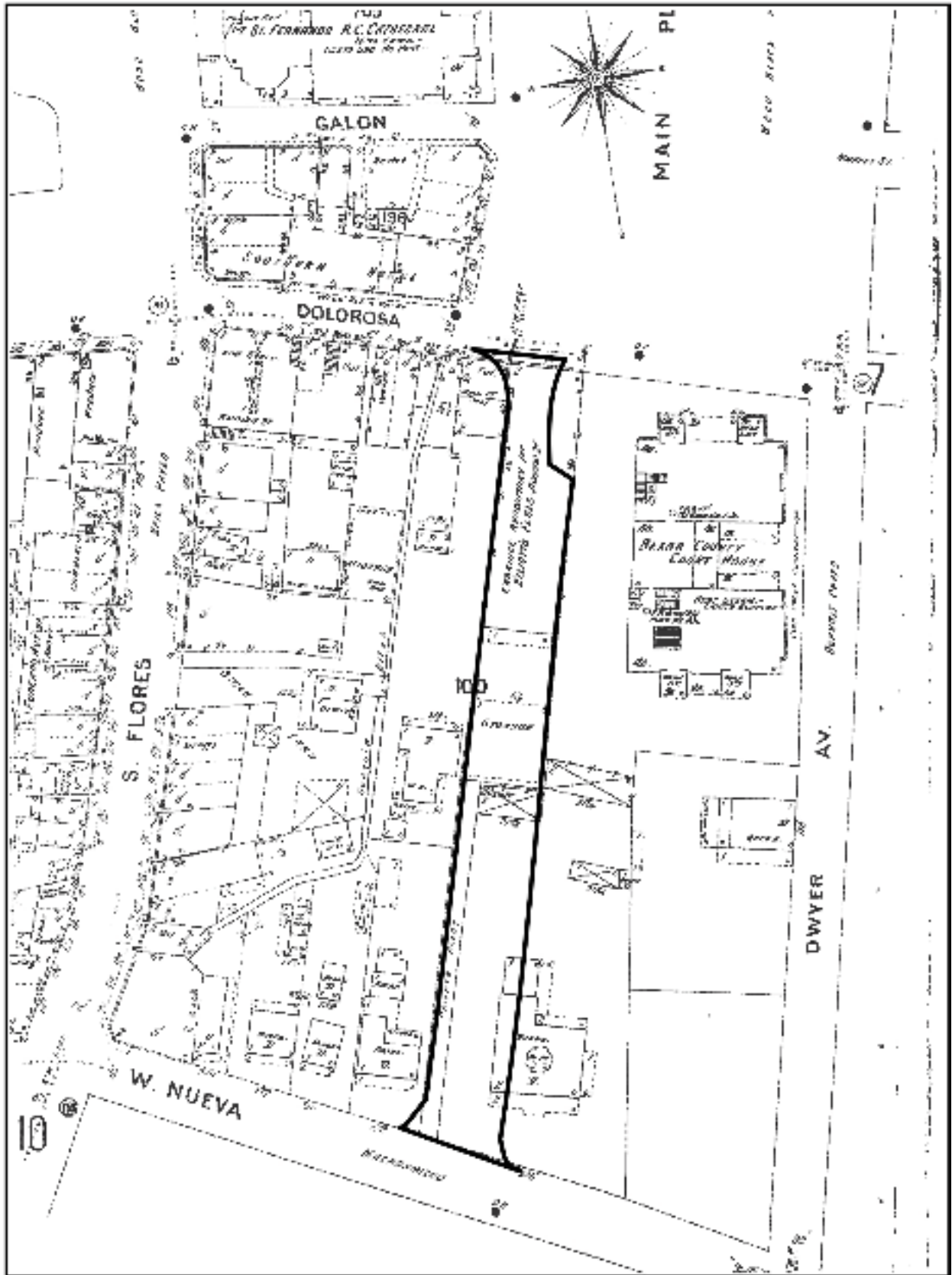


Figure 2-3. 1904 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map depicting the project area (with project area outlined in black).

and the other was made of limestone dating from the mid-nineteenth century to the early twentieth century. The San Pedro *Acequia* (41BX337) was recorded in the northern portion of the project area in the 1978 investigations. Fox et al. (1989) reported the *acequia* was lined with cut limestone and filled with nineteenth- and early twentieth-century artifacts.

Site 41BX647 (Salinas-Barrera house) was recorded in the late 1970s (Fox et al. 1989; THC 2014), also during investigations related to the Bexar County Courthouse. In the late eighteenth and early nineteenth century, the property was owned by Francisco Manuel Salinas. During testing, the east wall of the house was encountered along with Goliad ware and eighteenth-century tin-glazed ceramics.

Between 2008 and 2010, the CAR conducted archaeological investigations (backhoe trenching, shovel tests, and one test unit) and monitoring for the Bexar County Justice Center Expansion Project (Figueroa 2011). During archaeological investigations, the San Pedro *Acequia* (41BX337) and 41BX334 were revisited. Furthermore, a new site, 41BX1775, was documented. The San Pedro *Acequia* was documented in the excavation of a backhoe trench conducted during the CAR's investigations. The majority of the materials recovered from the *acequia* fill ranged in date from 1884 to the early twentieth century. Retrieved materials included white earthenwares, glass bottles, metal, bone, and other materials (see Figueroa 2011:Table 4-2). The earliest dated item recovered from the *acequia* was an 1884 nickel. There was some disturbance to the *acequia* in the form of two concrete walls.

Two backhoe trenches were excavated to expose the kitchen structure associated with 41BX334. However, only two pieces of limestone, along with ceramics, bone, and glass were encountered. It was concluded by the CAR that the kitchen structure associated with 41BX334 was possibly demolished during previous construction efforts (Figueroa 2011:20).

Site 41BX1775 was composed of eight architectural features represented by brick and limestone walls. The features are isolated from one another and do not appear to be associated. The limestone walls (n=4) and plaster floor (n=1) might date to 1885, while the brick walls (n=3) are likely from the early to mid-twentieth century. Artifacts retrieved during shovel testing and backhoe trenching date from the late nineteenth to early twentieth century.

Subsequent to these investigations, CAR recommended archaeological monitoring of construction activities, including the building footprint excavations. No additional sites were documented during this phase of the project. Further work was not recommended on site 41BX1775 or the San Pedro *Acequia* (41BX337).

In 2007, State Antiquities Landmark 41BX1753 was recorded by PBS&J (Hanson 2009; THC 2014). This site is located less than one meter east of South Main Street, 70 m south of Market Street and the South Main Street Intersection, and less than two meters west of the Bexar County Courthouse (THC 2014). The site is described as five buried historic features encountered in a storm drain installation off South Main Street in the County Courthouse Parking area. The five features encountered during investigations were described as two privies (Features 1 and 3) and three middens (Features 2, 4, and 5). Feature 1 is described as a privy with late nineteenth-century material; Feature 2 was a midden with late Spanish Colonial and Mexican Period artifacts; Feature 3 was a mid-nineteenth-century privy; Feature 4 was a late nineteenth-century to early twentieth-century midden pit; and Feature 5 was described as a late nineteenth-century and early twentieth-century midden (THC 2014). The extent of the site was limited to the storm drain installation trench. PBS&J recommended Features 2 and 3 for Phase III data recovery excavations and that impacts to the remaining site be avoided (THC 2014).



## **Chapter 3: Archaeological Field and Laboratory Methods**

### **Field Methods**

As mentioned, impacts to the APE included the removal of the asphalt and base of what was Main Street.

Several archaeological sites have been recorded in close proximity to the APE. Since 41BX1753 was the nearest site to the APE, there was potential for encountering archaeological resources. During the removal of the asphalt and base of Main Street, CAR staff monitored the activities. When cultural remains and/or features were encountered during the course of the monitoring, CAR archaeologists halted the excavations in the vicinity until the deposit and/or feature were documented. The documentation consisted of digital photography, sketch drawings, and GPS recordation of location information. Only temporally diagnostic artifacts were collected, with appropriate provenience information, and returned to the CAR laboratory for processing.

### **Archaeological Laboratory Methods**

All cultural materials and records obtained and/or generated during the project were prepared in accordance with federal regulation 36 CFR part 79 and THC requirements for State Held-in-Trust collections. Artifacts processed in the CAR laboratory were washed, air-dried, and stored in 4-mm zip-locking archival-quality bags. Organic materials and materials needing extra support were double-bagged. Acid-free labels were placed in all artifact bags. Each label contained provenience information and a corresponding lot number written in archival ink, with pencil, or by laser printed. Ceramics were labeled with permanent ink over a clear coat of acrylic and covered by another acrylic coat. Artifacts were separated by class and stored in acid-free boxes. Digital photographs were printed on acid-free paper, labeled with archivally appropriate materials, and placed in archival-quality sleeves. All field forms were completed with pencil. Upon completion of the project, all collected materials will be housed at the CAR.



## Chapter 4: Results of the Archaeological Investigations

This chapter presents the results of the current archaeological investigations that occurred in association with the monitoring of the Bexar County Courthouse. Monitoring took place in October 2014 (Section 1) and February 2015 (Section 2). Fourteen features were found in Section 2. The features found during archaeological monitoring are part of site 41BX1753, originally documented by PBS&J in 2007 (Hanson 2009).

### Archaeological Monitoring of Section 1

Monitoring of Section 1 was conducted from October 25-29, 2014. The southern section of the APE consisted of an amount of roadway 11.58 m wide, 73.76 m long, and 50.80 cm deep; but an additional 15.24 cm was removed due to the lack of moisture in the soil. The average depth of the asphalt measured from 6-15 cm. Utilities found included old gas lines, sewer lines,

and copper electrical lines that provided power to the entrance/exit arms situated at the entrance to the street. Throughout the area, cement pads were used to protect underground utilities. These cement pads were initially left in place, however, they were eventually removed by the D&D crew. During this time, no features were found within the area. Artifacts documented, but not collected, included one horseshoe (21 cm below the asphalt) and a few ceramics, including edgeware. Figure 4-1 shows the southern boundaries of Section 1.

The first phase of the process consisted of an excavator removing soil using a bucket with a maximum capacity of 1.20 m<sup>3</sup>. After the initial removal of soil, a wheel loader was used to move the mounds of soil and place them in semi-trucks. During the next phase, a motor grader was used to ensure the depth of the soil was consistent. The final phase involved a road roller, which compacted the soil.



Figure 4-1. Southern portion of Section 1 (facing north).

## Archaeological Monitoring of the Section 2

In February 2015, monitoring was conducted for five days on Section 2, and an additional day was needed to excavate around the foundations and photograph and map them. Section 2 of the APE consisted of an amount of roadway 11.13 m wide and 70.10 m long that was removed, and the crew excavated the section to a depth of 50.80 cm. No soil beyond the 50.80 cm was removed, unlike in the southern section of the APE. Within the middle section of the APE, a tunnel used by the Sheriff's Department to transport prisoners ran from east to west below the street. Only the top layer of road base was removed from this section. The thickness of the asphalt in this area was similar in depth to the southern section, except for the area covering the underground tunnel, which was approximately 15.24-cm thick. This section of the roadway also included cement pads, which were temporarily left in place until the D&D crew removed them. During the monitoring of this section of the APE, 14 features were found.

The first phase of the process consisted of an excavator removing soil using a bucket with a maximum capacity of 1.20 m<sup>3</sup> (Figure 4-2). After the initial removal of soil, a wheel loader

moved the mounds of soil and placed them in semi-trucks. During the next phase, a skid loader graded the soil down to a consistent depth. The final phase of the process involved a road roller, which compacted the soil. While excavating above the underground tunnel, a mini excavator was used to remove a small amount of road top. Fourteen features were found in Section 2 (Figure 4-3, Table 4-1) and were included in previously recorded site 41BX1753 (SAL).

### Feature 1

The feature was a foundation that consisted of small limestone rocks with a sandy mortar paste (Figure 4-4). The foundation had a variable thickness due to multiple portions being removed by previous excavations, including the probable placement of the gas lines that went north to south across the entire roadway. The western portion of the feature was covered in concrete, and the eastern portion of the feature had a concrete pad that went across it in a north to south direction. While excavating along the edges of Feature 1, artifacts were collected in the soil on both the northern and southern section of the foundation (Figure 4-5). These artifacts are listed in Table 4-2 and suggest a late nineteenth-century affiliation.



Figure 4-2. Removal of asphalt of Section 2 (facing east).



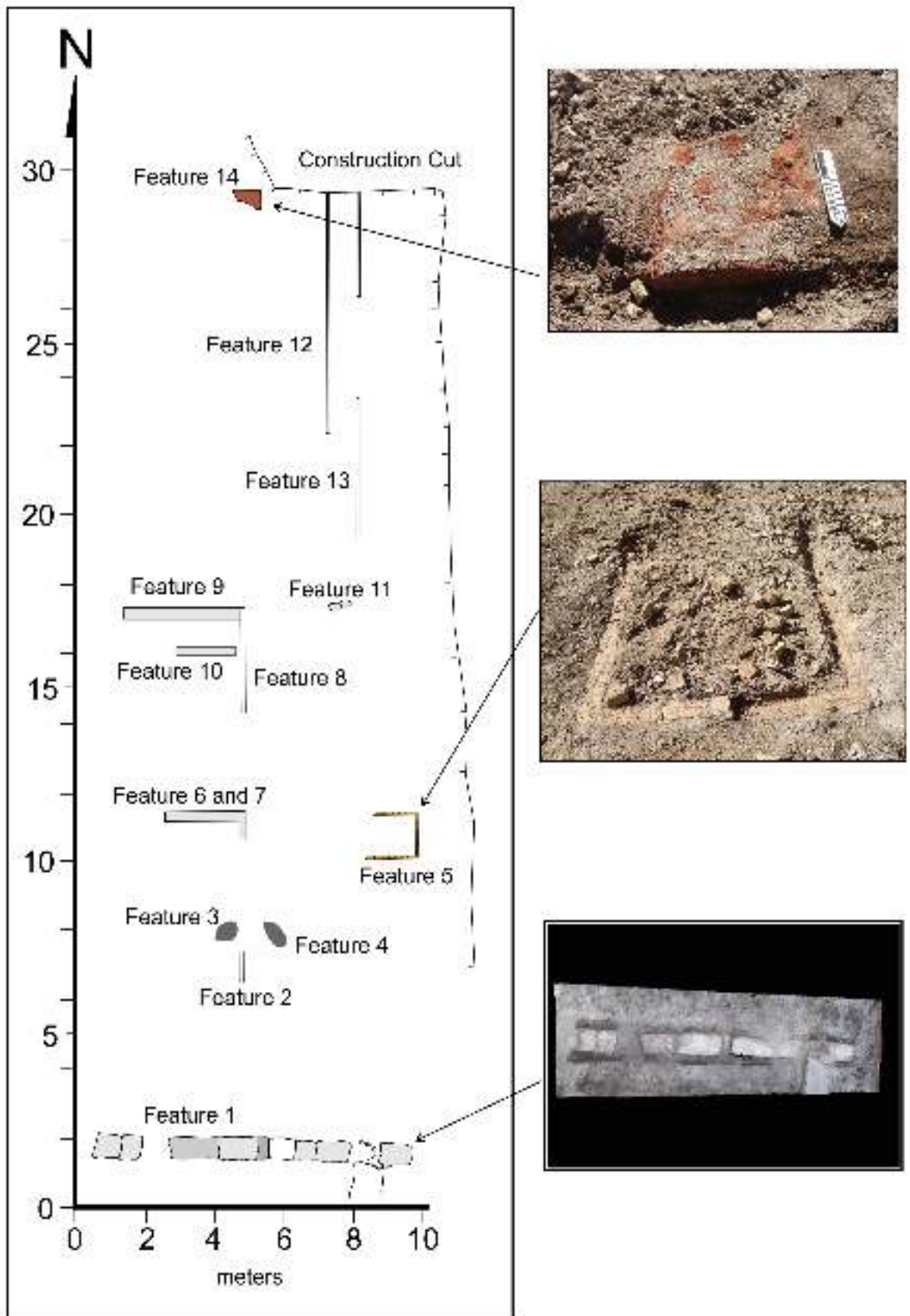


Figure 4-3. Illustration of Section 2 and location of features.

Table 4-1. Features from Section 2

Feature	Type	Size (meters)
1	Limestone foundation	4.90 x 0.03
2	Limestone foundation	0.50 x 0.10
3	Charcoal stain	0.30 x 0.30
4	Charcoal stain	0.20 x 0.20
5	Privy	0.80 x 0.70 x 0.12
6	Limestone foundation	0.30 x 0.10
7	Concrete foundation	0.80 x 0.10
8	Limestone foundation	1.50 x 0.10
9	Cement	1.70 x 0.20
10	Cement	0.90 x 0.10
11	Limestone foundation	0.30 x 0.15
12	Limestone foundation	3.50 x .05
13	Limestone foundation	3.60 x 0.05
14	Brick pier	0.30 x 0.30



Figure 4-4. 3-D imaging of Feature 1.



Figure 4-5. Artifacts associated with Feature 1.

Table 4-2. Cultural Material Recovered from Feature 1

Class	Type	Count	Weight (g)	Comments
Container/Vessel	Aqua	3		Bottle base
Container/Vessel	Clear	7		Bottleneck
Container/Vessel	Dark Olive Green	1		
Container/Vessel	Olive Green	3		Bottle base
European Earthenware	Annularware	1		Mug/cup/bowl
European Earthenware	Edgeware	1		Rim
European Earthenware	Ironstone	1		Hotelware-platter
European Earthenware	Scalloped edgeware	1		Rim/base
European Earthenware	Transferware	1		Rim/base
European Porcelain	Gilded	4		Rim, base
European Stoneware		1		Some kind of pipe; incised triangle
European Stoneware		1		Plate/platter base
European Stoneware		1		
Faunal Bone	Mammal	2	2.22	
Flat		1		
Nails	Wire	1	9.6	
Other Glass Object	Bottle stopper	1		Aqua
Other Metal Objects	Copper	3	36.06	

### Feature 2

Feature 2 consisted of a foundation segment (0.50-x-0.10 m) aligned in a north to south direction (Figure 4-6). Feature 2 was found at a depth of 48.26 cm below the surface (cmbs). The foundation was made from limestone material similar to that of Feature 1. Feature 2 appears to be the remnants of a foundation, as multiple segments of foundation going in the same direction and in the same alignment were found in the middle section of the APE. Artifacts directly associated with Feature 2 consisted of glass (Table 4-3), with one diagnostic artifact, a NuGrape soda bottle, dating between 1915 and 1924 (Clinton M. M. McKenzie, personal communication 2015). Feature 2 was reburied with soil and left in place.

### Feature 3

Feature 3 consisted of a charcoal stain 0.30-x-0.30 m in size and located 50.80 cmbs (Figure 4-7). There were no artifacts associated with the stain, and no excavation was performed. Feature 3 was left in place.

### Feature 4

Feature 4 consisted of a charcoal stain 0.20-x-0.20 m in size and located 50.80 cmbs (Figure 4-8). There were no artifacts associated with the stain, and no excavation was performed. Feature 4 was left in place.

### Feature 5

Feature 5 consisted of a privy that was lined with handmade bricks (Figure 4-9). The bricks were laid out in a U-shaped pattern with the base of the U going in a north to south direction. The feature measured 0.80-x-0.70-x-0.12 m and was located 48.26 cmbs. The bricks were double stacked, at least. No further depth was excavated, and the bricks were preserved in place. CAR staff interpreted this feature to be a privy associated with the St. Leonard's Hotel. Privies with similar characteristics were identified during the Alamodome project (Brown and DelaO 1997). No artifacts were directly associated with Feature 5.



Figure 4-6. Feature 2 (facing west).

Table 4-3. Cultural Material Recovered from Feature 2

Class	Type	Count	Comments
Container/Vessel	Soda bottle	1	NuGrape
Container/Vessel	Olive Green	1	Wine bottle
Container/Vessel	Aqua	1	Bottle rim
Container/Vessel	Milk	1	
Other Glass Object	Handle	1	





Figure 4-7. *Feature 3.*



Figure 4-8. *Feature 4.*



Figure 4-9. *Feature 5, a brick lined privy.*



### Features 6 and 7

Feature 6 consisted of a limestone foundation (0.30-x-0.10 m) and was aligned in a north to south direction (Figure 4-10). This feature was in line with the segment from Feature 2. Feature 6 was found at a depth of 48.26 cmbs. The foundation was made from the same material as Feature 1. No artifacts were directly associated with this feature. Feature 6 was reburied with soil and left in place.

Feature 7 consisted of a concrete foundation (0.80-x-0.10 m) with rebar protruding from it (see Figure 4-10). The rebar was apparently of an older style according to the construction workers. Feature 7 was aligned in an east to west direction in close proximity to Feature 6. Feature 7 was 40.64 cmbs but was skimmed down to approximately 50.80 cmbs. Artifacts associated with Feature 7 were metal, including pieces of auto or machinery that were not collected.

### Feature 8

Feature 8 consisted of a foundation segment (1.50-x-0.10 m) and was aligned in a north to south direction (Figure 4-11). The feature was in line with the segment from Features 2 and 6. Feature 8 was found at a depth of 48.26 cmbs. The foundation was made from the same material as Feature 1. No artifacts were directly associated with this feature. Feature 8 was reburied with soil and preserved in place.

### Features 9 and 10

Feature 9 (1.70-x-0.20 m) and Feature 10 (0.90-x-0.10 m) consisted of a cement and rebar foundation in the same style as Feature 7. The features ran parallel to each other in an east to west alignment and were perpendicular to Feature 8. Features 9 and 10 were approximately 40 cm apart from each other (Figure 4-12). Both features were above the desired level of the APE excavation and were skimmed down to 50.80 cmbs. No artifacts were associated with Feature 9 or Feature 10.

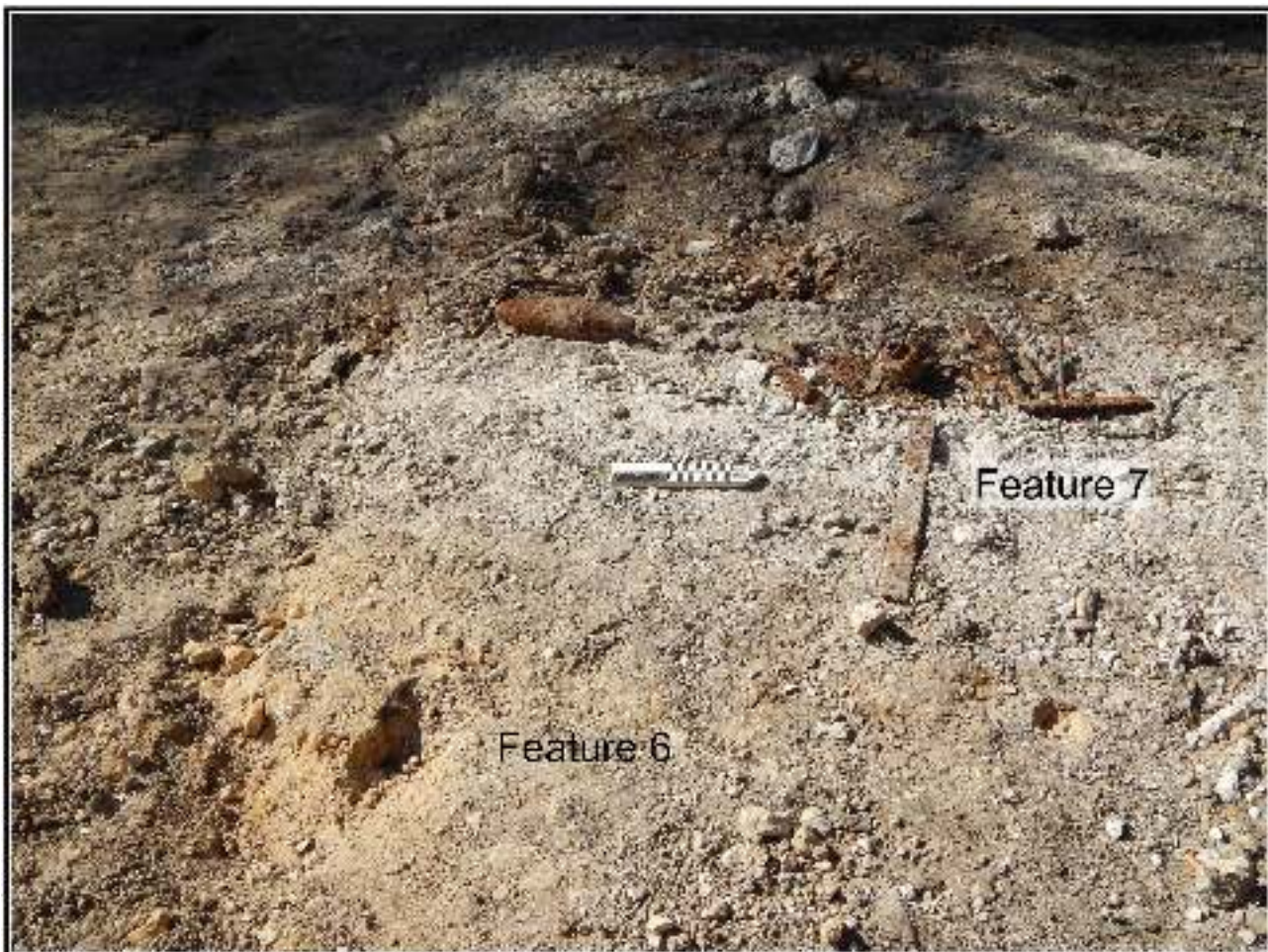


Figure 4-10. Features 6 and 7.





Figure 4-11. *Feature 8 (facing south).*



Figure 4-12. *Features 9 and 10 (facing west).*

### Feature 11

Feature 11 consisted of two large limestone blocks (Figure 4-13). Both blocks were approximately 15 cm across at their widest dimension. The feature was found at a depth of 50.80 cmbs. No artifacts were directly associated with Feature 11, and it did not align with any of the other features. Feature 11 was reburied with soil and left in place.

### Features 12 and 13

Features 12 and 13 consisted of two strips of probable foundation that were similar in appearance to the other limestone rock foundations identified on the project area (Figure 4-14). The foundation was made from limestone. Features 12 and 13 were found at the surface of 50.80 cm. Both



Figure 4-13. Feature 11 (facing south).



Figure 4-14. Features 12 and 13 (facing north).



features were approximately 5 cm in width. Feature 12 was 3.50 m in length. Feature 13 was broken into two sections with the southern section measuring 2 m in length and the northern section 1.60 m in length. Neither feature was in alignment with any of the previous features, and both were at a lower depth than other features. No artifacts were associated with Feature 12 or Feature 13. The features were left in place.

#### Feature 14

Feature 14 consisted of a brick “pier” corner (0.30-x-0.30 m) and was 45.72 cmbs (Figure 4-15). The feature was not associated with any other feature or with any artifacts. Feature 14 was reburied and left undisturbed.



Figure 4-15. Feature 14 (facing south).



## **Chapter 5: Summary and Recommendations**

The CAR conducted monitoring along Main Street for Joeris General Contractors in October 2014 and February 2015. The project area is depicted on early maps dating to the late eighteenth century and on Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps from the late nineteenth and early twentieth century. During mechanical digging of the project area, 14 features were documented and left intact. After examining the cultural material, Sanborn maps, and deed records, it was established that the features found on the project area were associated

with the St. Leonard's Hotel. It was concluded that these features would be included with previously recorded SAL 41BX1753 (Hanson 2009); therefore, the site form will be updated to include the results of the current archaeological findings and to redefine site boundaries. The 14 features were documented by CAR staff and not removed. CAR recommends archaeological monitoring should be conducted if future work is performed on Main Street, as evidence of subsurface deposits is present.





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